ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

Excitement Among Louisiana Planters.

MEETING AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

The Difference Between Gen. Banks and the Slaveowners.

The Negroes to Be Paid for Their Labor.

THE HARRIET LANE NOT AT SEA,

The United States mail steamer Croole, Commander Couch, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday

Our New Orleans Correspondence. nting Meeting Mallow Online at the St. Charles tel-Hifty Million Dollars Represented—A Rebel

these parts since my last letter to the HERALD, and the St. Charles has been througed with this class of citizens for neveral days. They came here to confer with each other

Tharles Hotel. These meetings were intended to be illy secret; but your correspondent, nevertheless, is

toon in which the meeting was held was arranged to accommodation of forty persons, and nearly every was filled. More than thirty planters were at. One could recognize them, as they posing groups around the stories of the St. es, by their manner and appearance, which an of swarthy hue, and there is about them case any men of swarthy nes, and there is about them as indescribable something which says "I am a Louidana planter" just as plainly as you can print it in the Haraado. The landlord knew them; the waiters knew them; I knew them, although I had never seen one of their faces before; and it did not require an introduction o distinguish every one of them in the crowd. You

represented two classes of slaveholders—those slaves have been declared to be free by the pro-

The meeting was rather informal, and every one spoke his mind freely. General Banks' order was denounced as a violation of the President's promise that the people of districts represented in Congress should be protected in their right of property in slaves. The meeting was evanimous in the opinion that General Banks ought to connect the slaves to work upon the plantations of their owners.

commel the slaves to work upon that General Banks ought to commel the slaves to work upon the plantations of their owners.

"What good is our property to us," it was asked, "so long as the slaves are allowed to work er not, just as they ple use."

It was said that General Banks offered the planters no equivalent for their loyalty unless he would consent to keep their slaves at work for them.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the General and confer with him, in the bope of hitting upon some plan which would be satisfactory to all parties.

The result of the interview was laid before another meeting on Intraday, also held in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel. The committee reported that General Banks had proposed that the slaveowners should pay their slaves each two dollars per month, in addition to their keeping and clothing, or that one-twentieth of the process of their plantations should be paid over to the negroes instead of any stipulated sum.

This propisation was denounced in most violent terms. The slaves haders did not recognize the right of the government to compet them to pay their slaves for labor, and were all of epinion that it was the duty of the government to compet them to work without wages. The general scattiment was that such a prop sition could not be submitted to, and it was proposed to adopt an address to the President and a sories of resolutions, setting forth the grievances of the slaveowners, and forward the same to Washington. Finally, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening, without coming to any definite result.

On Friday evening it was decided that componistion.

On Friday evening it was decided that compensation should be given for the labor of the slaves, and this as a matter of point. And this appears to be about the upshot of the bances.

It will be some in mind that General Order No. 12, re-

matter of poincy. And this appears to be about the upshot of the besidess.

It will be come to mind that General Order No. 12, relating to the emancipation edect issued by General Banka on the 19th of January, deciares that, "upon every con sideration, indoor is cutilided to some equitable proportion of the crope it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the sequestration Communion is hereby authorized to and incetted, upon conference with planters and parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of begro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment and just compensation for the negroes a fixed ries, or an equitable propertion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. It should be just, but not exception for onercus. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect abordination shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the olineers of the government. To secure their nayment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products."

Thus if these whom slaves are on the point of running away will make an arrangement for compensating labor, the decearing pledges that the conditions of such an arrangement shall be enforced.

A rebet fing of troop bont, a sating wessel, made its appearance of Hiskock's Landing this morning. It came from Madisonville across Lake Pontchartrain.

It is believed that the real price which will probably be inaugurated in a few days. The professor purpose was in relation to the exchange of prisoners. The rebet are althorities claim that the last of rebet prisoners in this department is smaller than that of the federal prisoners and consequently it is believed that a demand was made for the release of the rebet prisoners.

The generated was good that allowed the rebet and probably be inaugurated in a few days. The professor purpose was in relation to the exchange of prisoners. The rebet are also very arxious to get Mannow

brough one of the portholes of the former vessel, and rounded eight or nine mes.

A story is extant that the faither of Lieutenant Res, of he Harriet Lane, who was killed in the fight when his easel was captured, is a member of General Magnuder's laff, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and also that o read the funeral service over the grave of his son, and ald—"This is one of the save for the war." he story is contradicted by some of the navy officers, the declare that the late Lieutenant Lee's parents are odd and loyal citizens of the old Koystone State.

THE MARKET LANG. THREE DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS

who declare that the late Licutemant Loc's parents are good and loyal citizens of the old Koystone State.

All reports that the Harriet Lane succeeded in getting ont to see are wholly unfounded. Captain Wilson saw her with his own eyes on Friday week, and he does not believe she is fit for servise. In the fight of January 1 the Owasco put a shell clean through her, and it is at least doubtful whosher she has yet been repaired.

DELARTING OF THE ADMINIATION SHIP.

On Friday morning the Admiral's ship, the Hartford, which has been lying idle in the river for several weeks, got up steam and started down the river. It was reported that she was going to Shin Island; but another opinion is that she has gone to Galveston. The gunboat Massissippi, which some time since went down the river to look out for the Alabama, has returned, and is now lying off the city.

It was said a few days since that the St. Louis Hotel of this city was to be taken for a hospital; but the idea was abandoned and it was pretty much decided to take the St. Charles for that purpose. But that is doubtful; and the proprietors have not yet received any official intimation of such a design on the part of the authorities.

Capt. Wilson, of the Owasco, says that when the rebel Governor Lubbuck, of Texas, came on board his vessel during the fight at Galveston, the first thing he inquired for was the New York Harald. "I want," he said, "to see what the Herald says about the war."

There are sixty five hundred rebel soldiers around the bayons and rivers on the west of the river above here, and it would not surprise us here if they should be attacked within a few days. They are interenced, and there will be a considerable battle, no doubt, before they are dispersed.

Dearth of News in the Crescent City—Strange Rumors in the City—Operations of a Protestant Benevotent Society— Means for Relieving the Destitute and Poor—Sales of Cotton, &c., &c.

The reign of dulness continues in the Crescent City. here is scarcely anything stirring to afford a peg on perseded. This has actually been done more recently: for our modern bricks are strawless, and we read in Holy First, it was gravely stated that Port Hudson had been attacked by the Union troops, and that the attacking party had been repulsed. This supposed repulse was a matter of course; for there has never been a fight, or the rumor of a fight, but it has been stated that the rebels

evacuated by the Unionists a few weeks after. The rapid retrograde movement of the rebel general in search of water, with the Mississippi before him, counts for nothing with such persons. As well may it be said that Boma, arte won the battle of Waterloo because the Allies evacuated Paris, after holding it for some time. It was confidently affirmed this morphing that the sloop-of-war Brocklyn had been sunk, but when, where, bow, and by what was not stated. Nobody seemed to know, showing that the originator and propagators of the report are very sorry successors to Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, George Fasilmanagen, Baron Munchausen, and other accomplished liars. These gentlemen ought to take a few lessons from the New York and Richmond correspondents of the London Times, to enable them to be perfect in the subime art.

lessons from the New York and Richmond correspondents of the London Times, to enable them to be perfect in the subline art.

But enough of such stubble, of which Icould furnish many more specimens, and let us contemplate a genuine "brick"—a brick without either straw or stubble, too. This brick is as much of a man as any soldier of the army of agesilaus, each of whom this meanric declared to an ambassador to be a brick, and that these bricks, in the aggregate, constituted his only fortifications. The soldiers of Sparta fought their human enemies right masfelly, and deserve all honor as long as time shall last; but what honor ought to be accorded to that valiant soldier of the Cross, who is encountering that most terrible of enemies—famine. I allude to the Rev. A. D. McCoy, rector of kt. Peter's, who has devised measures whereby from two thousand five hundred to five thousand poor persons cannot only be fed, but lodged and bathed daily, at a cost of only ten cents per day. I have never seen the reverent rector to my knowledge, and know nothing of his political creed. All I know in this connection is, that he is a true philanthropist—one who may yet hear the blessed words, "laammch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, thou hast done it unto

lent pricet that two religious societies—namely, the "Brotherhood of St. Poter's Protestant Episcopal church," and the "Aid Society" of the same congregation—and others, have existed since the latter part of 1801. It is proposed that the charity shall be distributed through the means of these societies, which have been smallgamated. But let the Rev. Mr. McCoy tell his own story, in his core advisable way.

his own admirable way:

The Brotherhood was organized and adopted a constitution the 9th of December, A. D. 1851; the Aid Society the
month preceding. The workings of both societies were
nearly suspended, for many reasons with the fixed intention of resuming them when occasion should demand it,
which I think as the present. Both are now being incomprated, and in a few days the charters of both will be published. The buildings mentioned above have been precured,
and with the aid of mechanics and working people will be
put in readiness to receive the destinate at the excitest day
practicable. Those who are willing to work upon them will
be provided with three comfortable meals each day, and can
report themselves to Mr. William Lewis, now acting as an
ereintended of repairs of multimes for the Chintern's
House, on Chard long as many destinate means and of the
multimest with account of differences of religious
or political creed in the recipient. The tickets will be issued
in the following form.

ONE LODGING.

And for Nothing Else.

GOOD FOR ONE MEAL.

ONE LODGING.

And for Northing Else.

Only for Desittine Withe Fernous.

These will be roud in packets to those who may wish to given in his way to the poor, at the rate of ten for one dollar. As we wish to avoid in jury to any inforest, no meals will be given for each payment at the flower. Only the thesis will be taken there for meals. Any intention to impose on the Bretherhood by those whom coretoinness might tenmit shall be carefully watched for, and, if decived, monpely given over to the authorities, to be punished as attempted franch but to really destinite man, woman or child need fear to come with the theket. All such will be kindly rejected and normal for.

given over to the authorities, to be pushed as attempted fraud; but no really destifute man, woman or child need four to come with the theset. All such will be kindly received and carrid for.

Hatha must be provided for those who may come to the house unif to enter a dean bed. They must bathe in a comfortable tast of his and coll water, mixed to their hising, inclinate the control of the sad coll water, mixed to their hising, inclined the control of the sad coll water, mixed to their hising, inclined the control of the sad collection of his and employers. Great the same will be recurred from the employers. Great are will be taken to be just be employers and employer. I am happy to add that the plan, so are as I have learned, meets with the decided approxaition of the authorities, and will be added by them, so far as is actually required to give it arrength and efficiency. All private persons consulted have expressed in words their approval. Now they are at liberty to after the words by acts conforming. Into furture details I deem it unnecessary to enter.

The Treasurer of the Brotherhood is Frederick B. Ernest, No. 5 Carondelet street. The Treasurer of the Ant Society is Miss Shasan D. P. McCoy, at her lather's. No. 11 Explanade street.

S. B.—There will be a meeting of the Brotherhood, to organize under the charter, at St. Peters church, on Explanade of the Brotherhood to be confirmed, "may become members of the Brotherhood to be confirmed," may become members of the Brotherhood to be confirmed, "may become members of the Brotherhood to be confirmed," may become

ed, or be mady and desirous to be confirmed, may become members of the Brotherhood.

Some such plan as this was absolutely necessary to save thousaids from complete destination, and, perhaps, death from hunger (or the situation of the helpless poor in the city is awful. The means devised to extend aid to persons of this class are simple, which it is within reach of nearly all who have regular employment to contribute to the charity, for there are few such so poor as to be unable to purchase a package of tickets occasionally for distribution among the destitute. Such a mentod of dispensing charity is far better than indiscriminate almaging for, while you cannot always be certain; that your aims will not be perverted to the purpose of purchasing intoxication [inpors, necessarily of the vites almost public method proposed you are not only certain that what you bestow will not be misapplied, but that if the recipt end happens to be aim impostor there is a chance of his or her being detected and deservedly punished. The precaution to be taken to grard against importors is an admirable feature of the scheme tor, as it New York, so here, thore are requisity organizations of begging impostors.

While means are being dovised to relieve the helpless

the seem root in this department, or which will probably be inaugurated in a few days. The professed purpose was in relation to the exchange of prisoners. The rebet are the exchange of prisoners in this department is smaller than that of the federal prisoners in this department is smaller than that of the federal prisoners in this department is smaller than that of the federal prisoners in this department is smaller than that of the federal prisoners in which have the results of the rebet are also very anxious to get Mannonas to their power. Manceass, who deserted the rable flux, and is charged with having killed two robe gillors in effecting his escape.

The general Order of the relations of the rebet prisoners to assert in the position of the rebet batteries, without engaging them.

At the west end of the town is an old convent, and the sufferings of all who are wounded on both sides. The refers to assert that the rebet had resulted by the relation of the rebet prisoners to assert the season of the 20th of January, with orders to assert the the rebet of the rebet batteries, without engaging them.

At the west end of the town is an old convent, and the sufferings of all who are wounded on both sides. The refers were not to fire on this building; but the captain found that the rebets had erected batteries all around it. Pelican Spit has been fortified and covered with batteries singe the diseaser to our fact on the lat of January, and batteres have also been built along the bay. The rebets are mounting guns, and General Magnuder is busily respected in orifing his solderes. The gunbants Brocklyn, and batteres have also been built along the bay. The rebets are mounting guns, and General Magnuder is busily respected in orifing his solderes. The gunbants Brocklyn is the precent engagement of Sabine Pars, which resolt in the capture of two of our vergels—the Morsing Light to slaty capts per pound. Other parties any connection between her movements and those of the first plant of the colors. The subscitute of the sch

leves; but purchasers seen to be few.

A Union meeting was held at the Lyceum, City Hall, last evaning. Mr. Durant was the speaker of the evening. He made a lengthy speech, in which Union sentiments were uppermost. The room was pretty full, and among the audience was a fair aprinkling of ladder. The orator was cheered eyery time he made some remark particularly in favor of the Union.

The season of fasting and prayer ordained by the Church of Rome, and also by the Episcopal Church, commences to-day, which is knewn in the whole Christian world as Ash Wednesday. The fast, as is well known, continues until Easter Sunday, which falls this year upon

The regulations prepared by Archbishop Hughes for the guidance of Catholics in his province are as follows:—

1. All his "week days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one neal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat; but, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal neal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Pain Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wodnesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Paim Supday, and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is notither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

ame meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be compiled with.

8. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons.—First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character: third, persons who are only attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfectled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept, so that not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, or scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director or their physician. They should, however, chorish the interior spirit of this holy season, the same as if they were able to compily with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sim—a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of all, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at halfpast seven o'clock, will be—

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German), and St. Michhal's.

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincont de Paul's (French), Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's,

paul's (Freuch), Holy Cross, and a characteristics.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assissium (German), St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Androw's, St. Stephee's, St. Columba's, St. Brigget's, St. Alphonsus' and St. Isarence, Yorkyille.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transaguration, St. Nicholas, Mest. Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German).

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

F. McNERNY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

burch are briefly as follows :-

charch are briefly as follows:—
Regular daily service throughout Lent at nine and three o'clock. Every Wednesday and Friday morning, at elseen o'clock, a full choral service and lecture. Evening prayer at three.

To-day, Ash Wednesday, a full choral service at eloven o'clock, with a sermon, evening prayer at three o'clock, as usual.

In Holy, or Passion week, the last week in Leat, coming on the 30th of March, there will be daily choral service and lectures at eleven. Evening prayer at three.

On Easter Even, April 4, at the afternoon service, the Right Rev. Bishop (Potter) will administer confirmation in Trinity church.

The Fort Gansevoort Case. OTION FOR A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE COMPTROL-LER TO PAY HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS IN FUR-SUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. Before Hop. Judge Barnard.

FER. 17.—The People at the Relation of James B. Taylor vs. Mathew T. Brennan, Comptroller.—This was an application for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay \$513,433 15 to the relator, that being the amount of purchase money for the Fort Gansevoort property sold to the city, and sanctioned by resolutions of the Common Coun-

Mr. Taylor was represented by James T. Brady, and H. Johnson and the Comptroller by the Corporation Coun-sel, J. E. Develin and his assistant, Mr. Hackett. D. D. Field was in attendance to watch the proceedings on

Mr. Johnson read affidavits and documents to show that the relator—Mr. Taylor—offered to sell to the city the Mr. Johnson read affidavits and documents to show that the relator—Mr. Taylor—offered to sell to the city the property described as the Fort Gansevoort property; that the offer was accepted, the sale effected, and that in pursuance of the resolutions of the Common Council a demand was made on the Comptroller for payment of the sum of \$613,433 15; that Mr. Breoman replied he had no funds for that purpose, and could not issue city bonds for the reasons set for the in his communication to the Common Council, not that he believed the value of the property was over-estimated, but because he did not consider the title good, and he refused to pay the money until a judicial determination was had on the validity and legality of the sale.

Mr. Heckett, in reply, read affidavits of Comptroller Brennan and a series of the actions of the Common Council as far back as Focomber, 1852, also the recent proceedings of the present boards when the recontion to purchase the property was adopted by a two thirds vote over the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. J. E. fevelin, corporation Counsel, put in a deed of this property from John J. Astor, dated July 12, 1812; deed of J. R. rojk, Fresident of the United States, dated etcober 12, 1850, also conveying a pertion of these premises; deed of Simeon Braper to Joseph B. Varnum in 1852 deed of Varnum to Coleman and Varnum, and Coleman to Joseph B. Taylor, the present relator, and a mortage from Taylor to Varnum for 33, 734.

Judge Barnard asked the Corporation Counsel if he appeared for the city.

Mr. Develm said he represented the Comptroller, who was an officer of the city of varnum for 33, 734.

Judge Barnard asked the Corporation Counsel if he appeared for the city.

Mr. Brady remarked that he saw Mr. Field present, and he desired to know who that counsel represented.

Mr. Freid said he was there at the request of the Mayor, but he should not take any part in the case as to the Comptroller.

Comperceller.

Mr. Brady had no objection to the Mayor being represented, but he was not made a party in this case.

Judge Barnard said that the Court had an objection.

The Mayor had no more power to employ connect to appear in this case than has Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Compent Country. mmon Council.

Mr. Brady remarked that if any attempt should be made toot the right of Mr. Taylor to this property upon any rounds—moral, legal or otherwise—they were prepared times! if.

meet it. Judge Barnard—The objection to the interference of the

to meet it.

Judge Barnard—The objection to the interference of the Mayor is made by the Ceurt.

Mr. Field did not wish to be misenderatood; he desired to say that he did not appear there to take any part in this case; he was merely present at the request of the Mayor, but if the other side propose at any time to take out a mandamus against the Mayor in this matter, he (Mr. Field) would then appear as his counsel.

Mr. Brady said he would merely state the outline of Mr. Taylor's claim, and afterwards reply to the arguments of the Corperation Counsel.

Mr. Devin faised several objections to the legality of the action of the Common Counsel, and will submit his points to the Court in the morning. He submitted that the resolution was passed by the Aldermen over the Mayor's veto on the same day that it was passed by the Board of Councilines, in violation of the charter, which states that it could not be done without unanimous consent, and the Court would see by the proceeding, which had been read that there were three dissenting members of the Beard of Aldermen to the passage of that resolution. He contended that the renator had no legal right or title to the property, and succincily reviewed the history of the title and various conveynances; the city was not in a condition to convey to Mr. Praper, and Iraper being at that time a head of a Department, could not convey it, as the statute says that a city official shall not be interested in any purchase of any city property. Mr. Develin submitted that the issue of a mandamus would-lave no avail, because the Comprisorier would answer back that he had no power to issue bonds for the payment.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock of this day.

A RCNAWAY COUPLE IN DIFFICULTY.—Charles Pearson and his wife, a runaway couple, of prepossessing appearance, halling from Bridgeport, Conn., arrived in this city a few days ago and took rooms at No. 145 Ulinton street. Being days ago and took rooms at No. 146 Clinton street. Being short of funds, and not having any relatives or friends in the metropolis who would replenish his purse, the bride-groom resorted to a little strategy in order to pay his board bill. His next door hourder, Mr. Edward 8. Percival, was a man well to do in the world, and Pearson thought be could not do better than to make him pay the expenses of the wedding tour. Accordingly, when a ravorable opportunity arrived, Pearson slipped into his neighbor's room, when the latter was sound asleep in bed, and robbed him of three hundred deliars in "green-backs." The following day the bridal party paid their bill and took their departure for parts unknown. Their sudden departure created a suspicion in the roind of the landsay that all was not right, and the police were no under of the fact, which resulted yealenday in the arrest of the guilty cupie and the recovery of the greater for ten of the stolen money. The secured were brought before Justice Steers at the Besex Market Police Court and committed for examination. IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Peace Convention Petition and Its Return to the Signers.

TOTAL TORE BELLE O, WHONHSHAY, PERSONALLY IN 1880.

Reception of General Corcoran by the Assembly.

Address of Speaker Callicot and General Corcoran's Response.

The McClellan Resolutions Tabled in the Senate,

the same plan that has been broached in the Indiana and number are those who would be the last suspected as entertaining such sentiments. This petition was sent to

tertaining the above views are traitors. I leave it with the public to decide which are the real traitors—the accused or the accusers.

Nearly all she accumers.

Nearly all she accuments session of the Assembly was taken up in the Committee of the Whole. Whilst the proceedings were quietly and harmoniously going on, Mr. William Dewey, or Jofferson, stated that General Corcoran was within the walls of the Capitol, and asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution inviting him on the floor of the House. Consent was given, and the resolution inviting him on the floor of the House. Consent was given, and the resolution inviting him on the floor of the Rouse. Consent was given, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. Mesers. Dewey, T. C. Fields and Johnson were appetitude as noom nittee. They immediately retired, when, on motion of Mr. Fisher, the Speaker was directed to welcome General Corcoran in their charge. The members of the House received him standing. On being presented to the Speaker the latter delivered a next, chaste and appropriate speech, welcoming him on behalf of the members of the Assembly and the people of the State they represent in the Assembly chamber.

Geocraf Corcoran, in an embarrassed tone, appressed his gratitude for this warm reception, stating that he came to Albany on imperdant matters connected with his Legion, and had been escaled by the absence of Governor Seymour.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Assembly took a

to Albany on important gasters connected with his Legion, and has been devined by the absence of Governor Seymour.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Assembly took a recess for ten minutes to allow the members to personally welcome him.

The balance of the morning session of the Assembly was taken up in the consideration of bills in the Committee of the Whole. Among the number was one, in reference to the premium notes of mitual insurance companies, a regular customer here for the last eight or nine years, originating in circumstances connected with the fillure of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company; but in reality it would, if passed, make all the mutual insurance companies worthiess, and prevent a collection of the assessments on the premium notes to pay their losses with. It was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill authorizing mining companies in existence to change the location of their financial offices from one county to another was affectually squelshed, as it deserved to be. Any mas with a half an eye could not full to discover a nieger of enormous dimensions in it. The Senate bill accepting the donation of land by Congress for agricultural and actentific purposes was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Victorial properties as a reported on nearly all the bills considered.

Senator Connolly called up the McClellan resolutions which passed the Assembly. As soon as they were read

mittee of the Whole. Progress was reported on nearly all the bills considered.

Senator Connolly called up the McClellan resolutions which passed the Assembly. As soon as they were read a radical Senator moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and the motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 9—eight Senators absent.

This was yoing on about the same time that the reception of Gen. Corcoran was taking place in the House. The General was in the Senate prior to his invitation to the floor of the House. Subsequently a resolution was introduced by Senator Connolly, and adopted unsammonly, inviting General Corcoran to the floor of the Senate.

The vote on the McClellan resolutions was a very singular one. For instance, there were Senators who have in my presence privately stated that the first thing that the administration should do is to recall General McClellan to the head of the army who voted to lay these resolutions on the table. It is singular how some men wearing the Senator's toga manifest two opinious—one in private, which they declare is the true feeling, and another in public, which is for their party. Men who will act in this way, for the purpose of keeping in favor with their party for ambitious purposes, in times like these, when the nation is going through the struggles of life and death, are a disgrace to the race, dishoner to themselves and the people they represent and it is the duty of purmains to inform the public of their duplicity, that their constituents may attend to them in time and shorten their public career, so that they may be prevented from runing their country by their two sided course. No man who will act in that manner is worthy of a seat in the Legislature of so important a State as that of New York, I care not how great may be his abilities.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests-Return of Governor Seymour-General McClellan's Movements, &c. ALMINY, Fob. 17-11 P. M.

The Assembly was in session this evening on arbitrary arrests. Measrs. Havens, of Soficik, Dean and Fields, of New York, and Hulett, of Chemung, spoke in favor of the resolution to investigate these arrests. The question as it now stands is, shall the question be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations or to a special committee? If the question of investigation is referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, it simply means that the House is determined to strangle it and prevent an inves tigation. If, on the other hand, it is referred to a special committee, parliamentary rules will force

special committee, parliamentary rules will force
the Speaker to appoint a committee a majority
of which are determined to ferrot the question to the
bottom. On this vote the whole question turns.

We had a spicy time over this question, in which two
or three democrats and a like number of the republicans charged corruption and disloyally upon each other.
Matters at one time began to look as though we were
going to have an affair of honor; but I dare say that it
was prevented by the atter impossibility of inding any
such thing as "bonor" among them.
Governor Seymour has returned from Rhioebeck, and
General McClellan has gone back to Now York without
visiting Albany.
It is reunored that General McClellan arrays and have.

General McClellan has gone back to New York without visiting Albany.

It is removed that General McClellan expressed himself as being determined to declinethe invitation and avoid what he dreads—an ovation. The way that the resolutions were disposed of in the senate—tabling them just after the Corcoran resolutions were adopted—as looked upon by General McClellan's two friends here as a direct and intended issuit to General McClellan and the sentiment of the people. There is a great desire among the people to have General McClellan what the Governor shall invite bim, at the same time locally denoming the allienties him, at the same time locally denoming the fixed to assume sock shape that General McClellan's friends will insist upon his visiting Albany at an early day.

Republican Senstorial Caucus on the McClettan Resolutions. ALEANY, Feb. 17 .- Midnight.

line room of the Semate this evening on the resolutions lowiting General McJellan to the State capital. They had a decidedly racy time. The majority, however—composed of those was voted to table the resolutions to day—a plast the party lash, and now consider that they have forever snihilated Gen rai McCletlan by virtue of a caucus.

The discussion was exceedingly bitter between them.

what they would, the people of his county were niment anantineous for McClellan. Another declared that in rejecting these resolutions they would do jost what the democrats desired them to do, and that it would make McClellan the next President. Another stated that if the Senate had adopted the resolutions as they came from the Assembly, without debute, the whole question would have dropped there and that would have been the end

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BILLS REPORTED PAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANGEL—To require the Central and Eric rail

jail limits

Mr. Sawronn introduced a bill for the improvement of the Tonawanda Indians.

To appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the Literature Fund to the benefit of academies.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the common schools.

Mr. MCRURY made a majority report in favor of the bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic churches.

to incorporate the Roman Catholic churches.

"HE COMPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO GERMBAL M'CLELLAN,
Mr. CONNOLLY called up the resolutions almost unani
mously passed by the Assembly eulogizing General Mc
Clellan, and subtling him to visit the capital,
Mr. Anger, moved to lay the resolutions on the table,
Mr. COMMOLLY called for the years and nays on the mo

Ind on the table by the following vote:—

YEAR—Meers, Angel, Ball, Cook, Farrar, Folger, Hutchinson, Little, Monigomery, Ramey, Richards, Sanford, Smith, Tobey and Young—all republicans.

MAYS—Meers, W. Clark, Connolly, Canson, Hardin, Low, Monroe, Murphy, Pruyn and Robinson.

Mr. Freer paired off with Mr. Truman.

On motion of Mr. Corsonan, the privileges of the floor were extended to General Corceran during his stay in the city.

The general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxos went through the Committee of the Whole and was ordered to a third reading.

The Pressurer presented the report of the commissioners to ascertain the damages at the Quarantine.

Mr. Headley introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Benoit Savings Hank.

Mr. Brankey thereduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Benoit Savings Hank.

Mr. Brankey then asked that his name should be recorded in the negative on the motion of Mr. Angel to lay the resolutions complementary to General McClellan on the table.

The request of Mr. Bradley was granted. Adjourned.

Assembly. ALRANY, Feb. 17, 1863. THE TAX ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

and patrious services which you have rendered the na-tion, the fidelity with which you have adhered to the con-stitution, the heroism with which you have borne, not only the dangers of the field, but the sufferings and priva-tions of the dangers, have endeared you to the hearts of the people above most of those who have rendered ser-vices to the country. In extending you this welcome on the part of the people of your State, I perform the proud-est act of my life. General Concouns replied as follows:—

vices to the country. In extending you this welcome on the part of the people of your State, I perform the proudest act of my Me.

General Concorns replied as follows:—

Mr. Sprake and General was or mr. Assembly—I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the unexpected compliment which has been paid me by the Sonate and Assembly of this Legislature. I left Saubik and came to this State to transact business connected with my legion—which remains unfinished at the present time—and to visit Washington on the same grand. I obtained ton days leave of absence for that object. I was detained here less hight to see Governor Seymour, partly on this business and partly to express the pleasure and satisfaction I feel at being able, at this time, to had as the Chief Magistrate of this great State of my adoption a pure patriot and stateman. I thank you sincerely for this token of your extern, and if anything were wanted to herve me to fature action, certainly it would be found in the kind reception I have not prive to the South I had thended to accept of no realize but was told I might do some public good by laying aside personal preferences in the matter. Therefore I accepted your invitation with more privale, because I feel that it was not given to me as Michael Corcorao, but said in the profession to which I belong and my gallant countrymen, who have so freely given their services and lives in support of the government of their adoption.

General Corcoran was frequently greeted with food appliance during the delivery of his speech, and when he had concluded the House took a recess for ten minutes, and the minutes's crewded around the General and were introduced to him.

The remaider of the session was devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

No bills of general importance were acted on, Adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

About four hundred rebel prisoners arrived here this morning on the Baltimore mail boat from Fort McHenry, and about the same number is expected to morrow mor ning. The steamboat State of Maine will then convey them to City Point.

The United States gunboat Wyandotte went to sea this The schooners Minerva and J. P. Nickerson, which went shore on Old Point, in the recent storm, have been taken off by the wreckers, and the Niczerson sailed this

Death of Col. Knoderer, of Pennsylvania. JEUTE TO HIS MEMORY FROM HIS COMMANDENCE OFFICER.

GUR SCIPOLE CURRENCONDENCE.

Surrous, Va., Feb. 16, 1863. It is with feelings deeply sincers for the loss of a truly good man and brave solder, that we all in this vibinity read the following order, which speaks for itself, and is but a righteous tribute to him we lose — OFFSER ORDERS-NO. 4.

ORESTAL ORDERS—NO. 4.

H. G. Issue's Dramana, because the control of the Control

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CONTRABAND DEPOT BROKEN UP.

Vessels, Horses, Mules, Provisions and Mail Bags Seized.

ANOTHER HEAVY SNOW STORM PREVAILING.

A Soldier Shot While Attempting to Desert,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIEW POTOMAC, Feb. 16, 1863.

Two expeditions have just returned with satisfactor; The contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, which for a long time has been going on, and by which large quantities of goods have found their way across the Potomac, near the peninsula extremity between the Potomac and Rappahanneck, to

Richmond, has been broken up. support and information, and to prevent the enforcement conscription ordered to take place in the countie on the neck from the 12th to the 17th inst. by the rebe

A large quantity of provisions and a number of horses,

mules, &c. , intended for the rebels, were seized.

A large number of centrabands also came in with the Among the captures were two large mail bags, several

citizens engaged in smuggling, some rebel soldiers, and a rebel signal officer, stationed to report the movements of Several vessels used in conveying supplies across the

Potomac were captured and destroyed.

Colonel Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin regiment and Colonel Garvin were in command of the infantry part of the expeditionary forces, and Major Medili had com-

An expedition started for Belle Plain on Thursday last, to break up smuggling on the peninsula between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, and to prevent the en-forcement of the rebel conscript law. It returned on

Tuesday, having been eminently successful.

The expedition consisted of two squidrons of the Eighth New York cavalry, commanded by Captain Mocre; the Second Wisconsin infantry, Colonel Fairchild, suppert-

Wilcox, of Major General Reynolds staff. The cavalry visited Westmorelfind Court House, Warisaw, Union, the Hague and Heathaville, and marched about one hundred and fifty miles in five days, bringing back to camp twelve prisoners, among whom were a robel signal officer, a lieutenant and three blockade runners; also a quantity of contraband goods amuggied across the Potomac; also four rebel mails and a large quantity of bacen.

A Deserter Shot-Henry Snow Storm Pro

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 17, 1863. attery, was shot to-day while attempting to desert

roads still worse, if possible, than they now are. Very unkind expressions are made use of throughout the regiments towards the very few officers who have

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Sharp Skirmish Near Lake Providence-Rout of the Rebeis, &c., &c. Carno, Id., Feb. 17, 1863.

Wednesday, 11th just. The work on the canal at Lake Providence and at Yazeo Pass were progressing. The Fourteenth Wisconsin and Eleventh Illinois regi pents were attacked near Lake Providence on Tuesday by three rebel regiments. The latter were repulsed and

number taken prisoners; one report says an sissippi regiment. omer White Cloud, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, was searched at Island No. 10, and a rebel mail

Cmcago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1863. says that a Union scouting party met a body of the enemy five miles back of Lake Providence, when a warm

engagement ensued. The Unioniate lost a few men. Many rebels were killed, and thirty-two taken

Ninety horses were captured.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rebel Communications With the Gulf-Work for the Queen of the West-Cot-ton Waiting Shipment, &c.

Manrow, Feb. 15, 1863.
Advices from below state that the robels at Port Had son are communicating with the Guff by way of Atcha-falaya river. The Queen of the West, as soon as she is

repaired, will interrupt that movement.

One million bales of sotton are below Helena awaiting General Grant's permission to ship them. General Sherman is waging a ridiculous crusade against the press: but it will prove queless.

Guerilla Attack on the Ram Dick Pulton. Came, til., Feb. 17, 1863.
A party of guerillas fired into the ram Dick Fullen, at Cypress Bend, and killed several of her crew the was powing coal to the fleet, and would have been captured,

but was saved by the gualent Battler. The Mississippi, Missourt and Illinois Rivers Rising Stapidly.

There was a slight rain last night. The Mississippi river to Keckuk is rising, with sixteen net of water to Cairo.

The Illinois river is open to Peerla, and aweiling ra-The Missouri river is rising, and open for several hum-

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Skirmish and Defeat of the Rebels Near

Came, Pt., Feb. 17, 1965.
A skirmish took place on the 13th metant near Bell ar, Tenn., between a detachment of the First makely and a body of rebels, the result of which was four dead rebels, a number wounded, ave prisoners and a samber

The Cumberland Stiver Bliling. Namerica, Term., Feb. 47, 1668.
The Cumberland river is twenty fact deep on the

Showle, and to still riving. It rained lost night and all day The telegram of the 16th instant should read that over men killed five of Forrest's communit, wounded five, the latter being taken prisoners. None of the federal force

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Complete Demoralization of Gen. Hind-

man's Rebel Army.
St. Lorie, Mo., Feb. 17, 1863.
A lecter to General Daujdson, from a person who scenies panied a recent accout to Batewille, says that the rebei tioneral Hudman's army is utterly demoralized and totally inefficient. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death during their retreat from Van Boren. Hindman was once ordered to Vicasburg, but his mon refuend to go. Upwards of two hundred descripes were contraded in the break twenty miles from Batewille, which town, with a large majority of the people, with Albury, boiding that it was not a party queries. On the control of the people, in the control of the people, in the control of the people, in the control of the people of